

Hideaki OHBA*: A new species of *Croton* from Thailand**

大場秀章*: タイ国産ハズ属の1新種

I have been asked by Dr. Kozo Hayashi, former Professor of Tokyo University of Education and Dr. Akira Ogiso, Sankyo Co., Ltd., to identify a plant of the genus *Croton* (Euphorbiaceae) collected in Thailand. In the genus 29 species are hitherto recognized to occur in Thailand (Airy Shaw 1972, 77), but this plant is not identical with any one of these species. I, also, could not find any identical species described from the adjacent regions of Thailand. Among the known species this plant is evidently related to *Croton sublyratus* Kurz, ranging from Andamans to Thailand through Burma, and also *C. Wallichii* Muell.-Arg. from Burma and Thailand. This plant, however, differs from these two species in having sepals covered with very dense stellate (not tomentose) hairs. Indumentum of the sepal as well as of the fruit is now regarded as one of specifically significant characters of the genus *Croton* (Müller 1865, Airy Shaw 1972). Thus, I consider this plant to be distinct from all hitherto known species. In recognition of the significance of the stellate hairs of the sepal, it is proposed to name it *Croton stellatopilosus*.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Hayashi and Dr. Ogiso, for their facilities given for my study.

***Croton stellatopilosus* H. Ohba, sp. nov.**

[Fig. 1]

Crotonis sublyrati Kurz primo aspectu maxime similis, sed a quo sepalis ♀ late ovatis—ovatis—triangulati-ovatis apice acutis—obtusis (non acuminatis) [ipso apice rotundatis—obtusis] densissime stellato-pilosis (nec fulvo-pubescentibus) sub fructu 2—3.5 mm longis et foliis tenuiter chartaceis bene recedit. A *Crotona Wallichii* Muell.-Arg. sepalis densissime stellato-pilosis (nec tomentellis) et foliis subintegris vel remote irregulariterque crenulatis (nec serrulatis) valde differt.

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Frutex usque 3 m alta, ramis gracilibus 2—3 mm diametro, teretiusculis, hornotinis dense vel sparse stellato-lepidotis sed raro fere glaberis, perpallide argentiusculo-fumeis, pauce punctulatis. Folia vulgo proterantha vel raro laxe praecocia, exstipulata, alterna [saepe summo aggregata], obovata—late oblanceolata (nec sublyrata), (excl. petiolo) 7—13 cm longa 3—5 cm lata, apice acuta—subacuminata [ipso apice obtusa], basi subcordata vel minutissime auriculata, margine fere subintegra vel remote et irregulariter crenulata, tenuiter chartacea, in sicco plerumque viridula, supra primum dense stellato-pilosa [pilis translucentibus, vulgo 6—8-brachiatis, brachiis ca. 0.2 mm longis] sed deinde paucissime stellato-pilosa et mox glabrescentia, subtus sparse vel pauce stellato-pilosula [pilis dilutissime rufescentibus, vulgo 8—10-brachiatis]; costa potius prominenti, subtus conspicue elevata et modice vel dense, dilutissime rufo- et stellato-pilosula, supra minute prominula et fere glabra; nervis lateralibus gracilibus alternatim 7—9-jugis, patentibus (sub angulo 40°—60°), inferne rectiusculis, superne arcuatis laxissime anastomosantibus; nervis minoribus tenuissimis, utrimque aegre visibilibus; petiolis gracilibus, 1.3—2 cm longis 1.5—2 mm latis, dilutissime rufo- et stellato-pilosis [pilis primum densis sed dein sparsis vel paucis], teretiusculis, apice glandulis binis parvis sessilibus ornatis.

Inflorescentiae terminales, racemosae, usque 20 cm longae, 2—3 cm latae, sparse vel modice 30—40 florum, bracteatae, rhachi dense vel modice stellato-pilosa; bracteis lanceolatis—angusto-ovatis, usque 4 mm longis, ca. 0.9 mm latis, utrimque dense stellato-pilosulis, sub fructu vulgo caducis; pedicellis gracilibus, per anthesin usque 2.5 mm longis densissime fulvo- et stellato-pilosis, sub fructu usque 5 mm longis dense rufo-stellato-pilosis. Flos ♂ ignotus. Flos ♀: Sepala 5, late ovata—ovata—triangulari-ovata, per anthesin 1.5—2 mm longa ca. 1 mm lata, sub fructu 2—3.5 mm longa 1.5—2 mm lata, apice acuta—obtusa [ipso apice rotundata—obtusa], basi leviter (sub fructu longitudine ca. 1 mm) connata, extus densissime stellato-pilosa [pilis primum vulgo translucentibus sed dein dilutissime rufescentibus, 8—10-brachiatis], persistentia. Petala 0. Ovarium fere globosum, ca. 1.2 mm diametro, dense translucentim stellato-pilosum, styli 3, sub fructu ca. 1.5 mm longi, inde a basi latissime patentes, alte bilobi, lobis angustissime linearibus planis rubris, dorsaliter dense pilosis [pilis ca. 0.6 mm longis]. Capsula tricocca, 5—6 mm longa 6—7 mm lata, sicco perpallide fusca vel brunnea, laevis, dense vel

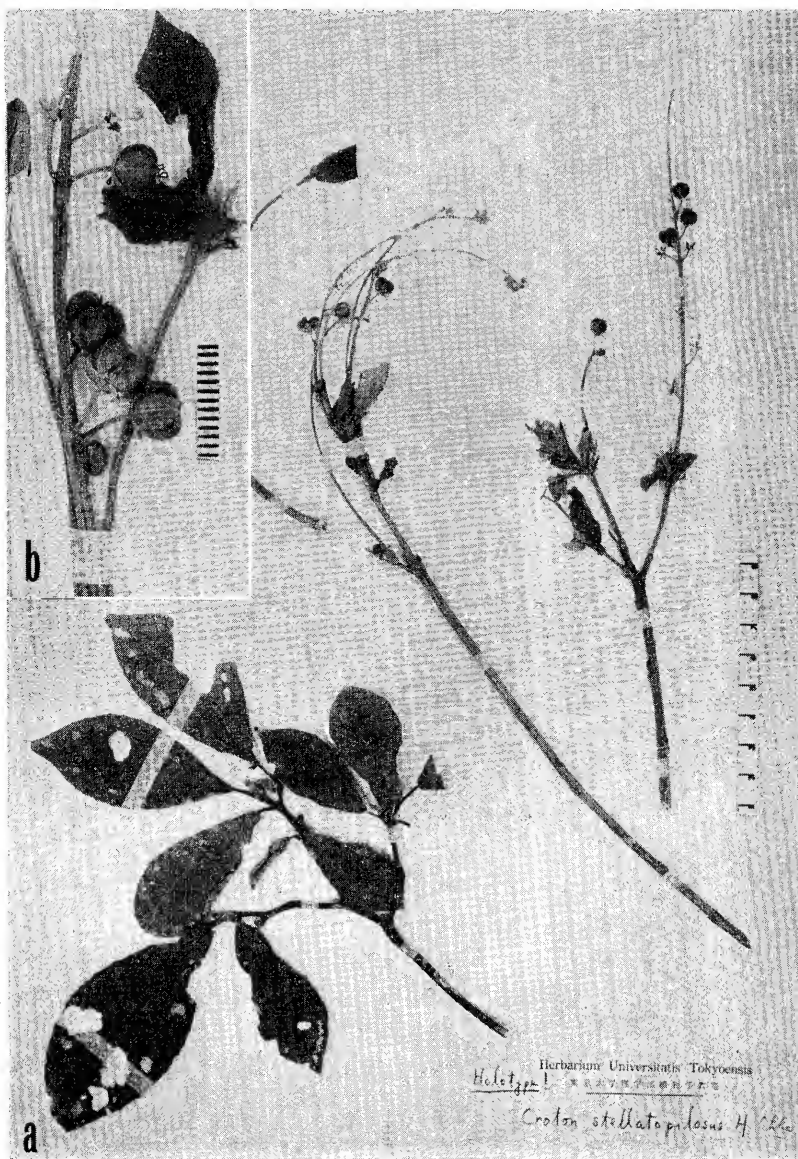


Fig. 1. *Croton stellatopilosus* H. Ohba (TD). a. Holotype (scale in cm)
b. A part showing the fruits (scale in mm).

modice stellato-pilosa. Semina \pm oblongo-ellipsoidea, ca. 4 mm longa 2.5 mm crassa, dilute fumoso-brunnea, laevis sed sub lente (magnitudine $\times 30$) irregulariter foveata.

Hab. Thailand. South-eastern: Prachin Buri. Shrub 3 m tall, fruit green (A. Ogiso & C. Promdej 229, TI-Holotypus); Prachuap Kirikhan (A. Ogiso & C. Promdej 8, TI).

Literature cited

Airy Shaw, H.K. 1972. The Euphorbiaceae of Siam. Kew Bull. 26: 191-363 (*Croton* in 241-251). — 1977. Additions and corrections to the Euphorbiaceae of Siam. Kew Bull. 32: 69-83 (*Croton* in 74). Müller, J. 1865. Euphorbiaceae. Vorläufige Mitteilungen aus dem für De Candolle's Prodr. bestimmten Manuscript über diese Familie. Linnaea 34: 1-224 (*Croton* in 77-142).

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タイで採集されたハズ属の新種を *Croton stellatopilosus* と命名・記載した。Airy Shaw の最近の研究 (1972, 77) で、同属はタイに29種産することが明らかにされた。本種はそのいずれとも異なるが、アンダマン諸島、ビルマ、タイにかけて分布する *C. sublyratus* Kurz, およびビルマとタイに分布する *C. Wallichii* Müell.-Arg. に雌花、果実、葉に関する諸形質から近縁であると考えられる。しかし、主として萼に星状毛を密生する点でこれら両種と異なる。ハズ属では萼や果実の毛の有無や形状は種を識別するうえで重要な形質と見做されているので、この違いを重視して別種とした。

□Krog, H., H. Østhagen and T. Tønnsberg: **Lavflora, Norske busk- og bladlav.** 312 pp. 1980. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo. 189 Kr. (Supplement in English とともに 209 Kr.) すべてノルウェー語で書かれた地衣類の手引書である。表題は地衣フロラ、副題はノルウェー産樹枝状および葉状地衣と解される。形態、分布、地衣成分などについての解説と、30葉のカラーの生態写真があり、この後に続く各論が本書の主要部をなしている。カラー写真は落ちついた味わいのある色がでていて、各論に使われている360種以上の標本の白黒写真も、各種の特徴をよく示しているので、結構楽しめる。なお、本書のなかの属および種の検索表を英訳したものを、Supplement in English (53 pp.) として別冊にしてある。したがって、この別冊と前述の白黒写真を活用すれば、著者らの種の扱いについての考えが十分に理解できよう。

(黒川 遼)